

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR EXCHANGING ONLINE INFORMATION OVER
PRIVATE NETWORK

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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Field of the Invention

The present invention relates in general to the exchange
of online information over a private network, and more
particularly to a system and method for exchanging online
10 information over a private network, wherein a server can send
user datagram protocol (referred to hereinafter as UDP)
standard-based data to a client connected thereto over the
private network so that it can exchange the online information
with the client according to a real-time protocol.

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Description of the Prior Art

Recently, the number of Internet users has rapidly
increased, resulting in a shortage of Internet protocol
(referred to hereinafter as IP) addresses. In order to solve
20 such a shortage of Internet protocol addresses and enable
accesses of a larger number of persons to an Internet network,
there have been proposed private IP addresses, which have been
often used for additional applications such as security and
load balancing.

25 Because such a private IP address is unique only in a

private network, it must be translated into a public IP address to enable an associated client to gain access to a server over an Internet network connected to a public network. The translation of a private IP address into a public IP address is typically called a network address translation (referred to hereinafter as NAT).

Provided that a client desiring to use online information over the Internet network employs not a public IP address, but a private IP address, a router acting to route the client to a server with a public IP address performs the NAT function to translate the private IP address employed by the client into a public IP address for access of the client to the server providing information desired by the client.

The NAT may generally be classified into a static NAT and a dynamic NAT according to methods for translating a private IP address into a public IP address. Masquerading may be a special dynamic NAT.

The static NAT is applied to the case where private IP addresses are the same in number as public IP addresses. In this case, the static NAT is adapted to translate private IP addresses into public IP addresses at one-to-one regular intervals.

The dynamic NAT is applied to the case where private IP addresses are greater in number than public IP addresses. In this case, the dynamic NAT is adapted to assign public IP

addresses dynamically to private IP addresses. As a result, a public IP address assigned dynamically to a private IP address is significant only when a client and server are kept connected to each other. Provided that the connection between the server and client is released, it will be impossible to gain access to the client using the public IP address assigned to the client. In this regard, the dynamic NAT function is often used in association with security related functions.

The masquerading function is applied to the case where one public IP address is employed. For connection of a plurality of clients with private IP addresses to an external server via one public IP address, port numbers are assigned respectively to the clients in addition to the public IP address, such that the plurality of private IP addresses are mapped to the single public IP address.

A client, connected to an external server over a private network on the basis of any NAT function as mentioned above, has an IP address on the private network, or a private IP address, different from an IP address for its actual address to the external server via a router, or a public IP address.

Accordingly, as shown in Fig. 1, there is no problem for a client C1, connected to an external server S1 over a private network on the basis of an NAT function, to exchange transmission control protocol (referred to hereinafter as TCP) standard-based information with the external server S1 via a

router R1, in that the TCP standard-based information can be sent and received under the condition that the client C1 and server S1 are kept connected to each other. However, as shown in Fig. 2, it is practically next to impossible for a client C2 to exchange user datagram protocol (referred to hereinafter as UDP) standard-based information with a server S2, because the UDP standard-based information may be sent and received under the condition that the client C2 and server S2 are not connected to each other, in a different manner from the TCP standard-based information.

In other words, an IP address '205.184.151.171' of the client C2 for actual access to the server S2 via a router R2 is different from a private IP address '20.0.0.1' of the client C2 in the private network. For this reason, a UDP packet, sent from the server S2 with a public IP address '203.235.37.101' to the client C2, is directed not to the client C2, but to a different client C3 with a public IP address '205.184.151.171'.

In particular, a voice packet with voice information complies with a real time protocol (referred to hereinafter as RTP), which is based on the UDP standard. In this connection, it is actually impossible to send a UDP packet to the client employing the NAT function as stated above.

In practice, many Voice Over IP (VoIP) providers for providing voice information sending/receiving services are

also unable to perform two-way communications for a UDP standard-based packet with the NAT-based client as stated above.

5 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, the present invention has been made in view of the above problem, and it is an object of the present invention to provide a system and method for exchanging online information over a private network, wherein a client with a private Internet protocol address can perform two-way communications for user datagram protocol standard-based information with a server.

In accordance with one aspect of the present invention, the above and other objects can be accomplished by the provision of a method for exchanging online information over a private network in a client/server system, the client/server system including a client for sending and receiving the online information over an Internet network, and a server connected to the client via a router, the method comprising the steps of a), by the server, determining whether the client uses the private network and sending the determined result to the client; b), by the client, sending information about its valid Internet protocol (IP) addresses and information about its actually used IP address to the server if the result

determined at the step a) indicates that the client uses the private network; c), by the server, sending acknowledgement information to all of the IP addresses contained in the information sent at the step b), the acknowledgement information containing information regarding an IP address of the client for actual access to the server via the router; d), by the client, determining from the acknowledgement information sent at the step c) whether it employs a private IP address; and e), by the router, storing the information about the actually used IP address of the client if it is determined at the step d) that the client employs the private IP address, and then exchanging the online information between the server and the client via the actually used IP address of the client.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a system for exchanging online information over a private network in a client/server system, the client/server system including a client for sending and receiving the online information over an Internet network, and a server connected to the client via a router, wherein the client is adapted for sending first information about its Internet protocol (IP) address for access to the server, to the server upon accessing the server, determining whether it uses the private network, from first acknowledgement information sent from the server in response to the first

information, and sending second information to the server upon
determining that it uses the private network, the second
information containing information about valid IP addresses of
the client and information about an actually used IP address
5 of the client; the server is adapted for comparing the access
IP address contained in the first information sent from the
client with an IP address of the client for actual access to
the server via the router to determine whether the two IP
addresses are the same, sending the determined result as the
10 first acknowledgement information to the client and then
sending second acknowledgement information to all of the IP
addresses contained in the second information, sent from the
client in response to the first acknowledgement information,
such that the client determines on the basis of the second
15 acknowledgement information whether it employs a private IP
address, the second acknowledgement information containing
information regarding the IP address of the client for actual
access to the server via the router; and the router is adapted
for storing the information about the actually used IP address
20 of the client if the client determines on the basis of the
second acknowledgement information from the server that it
employs the private IP address, and then delivering a message
sent from the server to the client via the actually used IP
address of the client stored therein, such that the client
25 exchanges the online information with the server.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be more clearly understood from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a conventional method for exchanging a transmission control protocol (TCP) packet over a private network;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram illustrating a conventional method for exchanging a user datagram protocol (UDP) packet over a private network;

Fig. 3 is a block diagram illustrating the flow of information in a system for exchanging online information over a private network in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a block diagram showing formats of packets sent and received in the online information exchange system in accordance with the present invention; and

Figs. 5a and 5b are flowcharts illustrating a method for exchanging online information over a private network in accordance with the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Fig. 3 is a block diagram illustrating the flow of

information in a system for exchanging online information over a private network in accordance with the present invention. As shown in this drawing, the present online information exchange system comprises a router R, a server S, and a client C for sending and receiving online information to/from the server S through the router R.

The client C may employ a plurality of private or public Internet protocol (IP) addresses. Provided that the client C employs a private IP address, it will use a private network. In this case, the private IP address of the client C is translated into a public IP address by an NAT function of the router R upon accessing the external server S.

The server S exchanges online information with the client C connected thereto via the router R. In order to perform two-way communications for a real time protocol (RTP)/user datagram protocol (UDP) standard-based packet with the client C, the server S must determine whether the client C uses a private network and in turn from the determined result whether the client C employs a private IP address.

Thus, the client C sends to the server S first information (ϵ in Fig. 3) about its IP address for access to the server S. In response to the first information from the client C, the server S sends first acknowledgement information (\notin in Fig. 3) to the client C, which then determines from the first acknowledgement information whether it uses a private

network. Thereafter, for a determination as to whether the client C employs a private IP address, the client C sends to the server S a transmission control protocol (TCP) packet (\angle in Fig. 3) with information about its valid IP addresses and a UDP packet (∇ in Fig. 3) with information about its actually used IP address.

It should be noted herein that the access IP address and the actually used IP address may be different or the same in that the client C may employ a plurality of IP addresses as needed.

Upon receiving the first information about the access IP address from the client C, the server S compares the access IP address with an IP address of the client C for actual access to the server S via the router R, namely, a public IP address of the client C recognized by the server S.

In case the access IP address is the same as the actual access IP address, it is signified that the client C is connected to the sever S not via a private network, but via a public IP address. As a result, the server S can perform two-way communications for a UDP packet with the client C without any problem.

Alternatively, in the case where the access IP address is not the same as the actual access IP address, it is signified that the client C uses a private network. In this case, a determination must be made as to whether the client C employs

a private IP address, or a public IP address under the condition that it uses a proxy server to use a private network.

Accordingly, the server S determines whether the access
5 IP address is the same as the actual access IP address and then sends the first acknowledgement information to the client C as a result of the determination.

Where the client C recognizes on the basis of the first acknowledgement information from the server S that the access
10 IP address is different from the actual access IP address, namely, that the client C uses a private network, then it sends to the server S second information consisting of information about a list of its valid IP addresses in the form of a TCP packet and information about its actually used IP
15 address in the form of a UDP packet. In that the server S has a public IP address, the client C can send a UDP packet to the server S at any time.

The server S sends a UDP packet (® in Fig. 3) with second acknowledgement information to all of the IP addresses
20 contained in the second information from the client C. The second acknowledgement information contains information regarding an IP address of the client C for actual access to the server S via the router R.

The client C compares a list of all IP addresses thereof
25 with the IP address contained in the second acknowledgement

information from the server S. Where any one of the IP addresses in the list is the same as the IP address contained in the second acknowledgement information, it is signified that the client C has a public IP address but operates on a private network, namely, it uses a proxy server. In case none of the IP addresses in the list is the same as the IP address contained in the second acknowledgement information, it is indicated that the client C is connected to the server S via a private IP address on a private network on the basis of the NAT function of the router R.

The server S can send a UDP packet directly to the client C if the client C uses a proxy server, but cannot do so if the client C employs a private IP address.

As a result, in case of determining that the client C uses a private network and also employs a private IP address, the client C notifies the server S of such a fact (© in Fig. 3), thereby allowing the server S to control the router R in such a manner that the router R stores information regarding an actually used IP address of the client C and maps it to the client C.

With the information regarding the actually used IP address of the client C, or information about a private IP address of the client C, stored in the router R, the server S can send a UDP packet (TM in Fig. 3) to the client C via the router R even though it does not know the private IP address

of the client C.

In other words, if the server S sends a UDP packet to the router R, then the router R delivers the sent UDP packet to the client C on the basis of private IP address information pre-stored therein. Therefore, the client C can perform two-way communications for a UDP packet with the external server S even when it employs a private IP address.

On the other hand, unless a UDP packet is exchanged between the client C and the server S for a predetermined period of time or more, the router R releases the IP address mapped to the client C.

Fig. 4 is a block diagram showing formats of packets sent and received in the online information exchange system in accordance with the present invention.

In Fig. 4, "P1" represents a packet sent as indicated by ∇ in Fig. 3, which is composed of a definition statement for defining the packet, and a 4-byte user index statement for identifying a client sending the packet later over a private network. For example, private IP addresses of two or more clients may be transformed into the same public IP address by masquerading. In this case, the use of the user index statement makes it possible to distinguish a client attempting to exchange a UDP packet with the server S, from the clients with the same public IP address.

"P2" represents a packet sent as indicated by \angle in Fig.

3. This packet is composed of a definition statement, a count statement for counting the number of IP addresses, an IP statement for representing an IP address, and a repeated sequence thereof.

5 "P3" represents a packet sent as indicated by ∇ in Fig. 3. This packet is composed of a private network statement for indicating the use or not of a private network, a definition statement and a user index statement. The user index statement of P3 makes it possible for the server S to
10 distinguish a specific client from other clients sending various information.

"P4" represents a packet sent as indicated by ® in Fig. 3, which is composed of a server statement for indicating that this packet is sent from the server, a definition statement,
15 and an IP statement for representing an IP address of a specific client for actual access to the server.

"P5" represents a packet sent as indicated by © in Fig. 3, which is composed of a definition statement and IP statement. The IP statement of P5 contains information about
20 a public IP address of the client C when the client C employs the public IP address, and a character NULL when the client C employs a private IP address. Hence, the use of this IP statement enables the server S to determine whether the client C employs a private IP address.

25 "P6" represents a packet sent only when the client C

employs a private IP address. Where the client C with the private IP address desires to access an external Internet network with a public IP address, or the server S attempts to access the client C, then the client C sends a UDP packet with a private network statement, definition statement and user index statement according to the RTP.

"P7" also represents a packet sent only when the client C employs a private IP address, which is indicated by TM in Fig. 3. This packet includes a server statement, a definition statement, and an IP statement composed of NULL.

A detailed description will hereinafter be given of the operation of the online information exchange system with the above-stated construction in accordance with the present invention with reference to Figs. 5a and 5b.

Figs. 5a and 5b are flowcharts illustrating a method for exchanging online information over a private network in accordance with the present invention.

At the first step S1, a client with a plurality of private or public IP addresses is connected to a server with a public IP address via an IP address for access to the server.

At the second step S2, the client sends first information about the access IP address to the server.

At the third step S3, the server compares the access IP address contained in the first information sent from the client at the above second step S2 with an IP address of the

client for actual access to the server via a router to determine whether the two IP addresses are the same, and then determines from the compared result whether the client uses a private network. The server then sends the determined result
5 as first acknowledgement information to the client.

In the case where it is determined at the above third step S3 that the access IP address and the actual access IP address are the same, it is signified that the client employs a public IP address. As a result, the client is connected to
10 the server via the public IP address in response to the first acknowledgement information from the server at the fourth step S4.

In case it is determined at the above third step S3 that the access IP address and the actual access IP address are not
15 the same, it is signified that the client uses a private network. As a result, at the fifth step S5, in response to the first acknowledgement information from the server, the client sends to the server second information consisting of information about its valid IP addresses in the form of a TCP
20 packet and information about its actually used IP address in the form of a UDP packet.

At the sixth step S6, the server sends a UDP packet with second acknowledgement information to all of the IP addresses contained in the second information sent from the client at
25 the above fifth step S5. The second acknowledgement

information contains information regarding an IP address of the client for actual access to the server via the router.

At the seventh step S7, the client compares a list of IP addresses thereof with the IP address contained in the second acknowledgement information sent from the server at the above sixth step S6 to determine whether the IP address contained in the second acknowledgement information is present in the IP address list.

Where the IP address contained in the second acknowledgement information is determined to be present in the IP address list at the above seventh step S7, the client recognizes that it uses a private network but employs a public IP address, namely, it uses a proxy server. The client then notifies the server of the fact that it employs no private IP address, at the eighth step S8.

At the ninth step S9, the client is connected to the server via the public IP address on the private network to exchange online information with the server.

On the other hand, in case the IP address contained in the second acknowledgement information is determined not to be present in the IP address list at the above seventh step S7, the client recognizes that it employs a private IP address, and then notifies the server of the fact that it employs the private IP address, at the tenth step S10.

At the eleventh step S11, the router stores an actually

used private IP address of the client and maps it to the client.

At the twelfth step S12, the router connects the server to the client via the actually used private IP address of the client stored therein to deliver online information sent from the server to the client. Therefore, the server can send a UDP packet to the client via the actually used private IP address of the client stored in the router.

At the thirteenth step S13, the router determines whether information is exchanged in a UDP packet form between the server and the client for a predetermined period of time. Upon determining that the information is exchanged between the server and the client, the router maintains the connection made at the above twelfth step S12.

Alternatively, if it is determined at the above thirteenth step S13 that no information is exchanged between the server and the client for the predetermined time period, then the router releases the IP address mapped to the client at the above eleventh step S11 and ends two-way UDP packet communications between the server and the client, at the fourteenth step S14.

In the above manner, two-way UDP packet communications can be performed between a client with a private IP address and a server. If the client desires to conduct two-way UDP packet communications with the server, it can attain the

desired purpose by first sending a UDP packet to the server in the above manner.

For a client whose private IP address is transformed into a public IP address by masquerading, information regarding a used port as well as the private IP address is previously notified to a server as a UDP packet destination and a router and then mapped by the router. Thus, the server can also send a UDP packet to a client whose private IP address is transformed into a public IP address by the masquerading.

As apparent from the above description, the present invention provides a system and method for exchanging online information over a private network, wherein a client with a private IP address can exchange a UDP packet with a server with a public IP address according to a real time protocol by first sending information about its IP address to the server such that a router connecting the server to the client maps the sent IP address information to the client. Therefore, the client and server can perform two-way UDP packet communications therebetween.

Although the preferred embodiments of the present invention have been disclosed for illustrative purposes, those skilled in the art will appreciate that various modifications, additions and substitutions are possible, without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention as disclosed in the accompanying claims.